

order for this to happen, though, we need to scuttle outdated relics like this Social Security earnings test.

Finally, the earnings limit is no longer relevant, considering the growing longevity of Americans. In 1935, when the earnings limit was added to the Social Security Act, life expectancy in this country was 62 years. Now, it is 77 years. Moreover, senior citizens are the fastest growing segment of our population. There is absolutely no reason these citizens cannot keep on working if they desire to do so. I have read articles that the life expectancy of the American people may soon be approaching 85.

Therefore, I am very gratified to see that this earnings limit repeal is about to pass the Senate. And again, I am especially pleased that President Clinton has agreed to put aside election year politics and sign this legislation.

As important and long awaited this earnings limit repeal is, I want to emphasize that it does not lessen the need for comprehensive Social Security reform. Besides the repeal of the earnings test, there are many other vital issues that must be addressed to ensure the long-term viability of the system. These include the large and difficult question of how to best increase the system's rate of return in order to lessen the need for any benefit cuts or payroll tax increases once the Social Security trust fund runs out of spending authority. Other important issues that need to be addressed in the context of fundamental Social Security reform include work disincentives for blind workers.

Many of our blind citizens are also subject to a type of limit on their earnings, in which they lose Social Security disability payments once their earnings reach \$14,040 per year. For many of the same reasons that the earnings limit is unfair to senior citizens, the "substantial gainful activity" limit is unfair to those workers disabled by blindness.

I wish H.R. 5 could accommodate this unfairness by ameliorating this earnings limit and removing the disincentive these workers face today. I wish President Clinton would have used some of his political capital in this final year of his Presidency to lead the way to major Social Security reform. Regrettably, the President has made it clear that broad reform will have to wait for the leadership of another President.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote yes for H.R. 5 and let's finally repeal the unfair earnings limit on senior citizens.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING MY FRIEND MARSHALL COYNE

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, it is with deep regret and personal sorrow that I come to the Senate today to report the death of my good friend Marshall Coyne. He died in his sleep on March 16. He was 89 years old. Marshall became my friend years ago. Actually, it was with former Senator and Ambassador Saxbe that I first met Marshall Coyne. He had served on the symphony board with my wife Ann. The two developed a great friendship. Following her death, he continued to be my friend, and has continued now for many years to be a dear and loyal friend to me and my wife Catherine, our daughter Lily, and our whole family. He was a rare man.

First, let me state that in all the time I knew him, he never asked me how I voted, suggested how I should vote, or indicated that he had anything he wanted me to do on this floor. He did ask me for some information once in a while about various things going on in the city, the District, that is. But he was a very different person.

We developed such a close friendship that as I chaired Senate delegations going overseas, he would ask me where I was going, and he would show up there. He showed up in Geneva when we were there for the Senate arms control talks with the Soviets—going back that far. He showed up in London when we had the British parliamentary talks with Members of the Senate. And he showed up in Paris when we were there for the Paris Air Show. Marshall was the kind of friend who was always welcome. I never knew any Senator to object to the fact he was there. They all knew he was my friend and that he would come along.

We have had such a rare relationship. He had lunch with me every Friday that I was in the District of Columbia, I think, in the last 10 years. He had been to my home either one or two times a month during that whole time when we would be in Washington, DC.

He was the kind of friend I think every Senator needs and should have. We fished together. We fished together in Alaska. I remember how surprised he was one time when he saw a bear when we stopped at a stream. He, with my late friend Mike Joy, traveled around Alaska with me many times fishing. We fished off the coast of Costa Rica. We fished in Florida. He discussed his trips with me when I was not able to go. He went to Mongolia once, and he came back very impressed with that place.

Of course, our mutual interest was China, where I had served in World War II. He was one of the first Americans to reenter China after President and Mrs. Nixon's historic visit. He personally once a year visited Iceland. Another example of Marshall's interest in international affairs was his support for the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a premier public policy institution dedicated to policy analysis

on the world's major geographic regions.

He was, I think, a friend to many Members of the Congress and to many members of the military. Mr. Coyne organized the Ambassadors' Round Table at his Madison Hotel here in Washington so that new ambassadors to our country got to meet each other socially.

He also organized a series of meetings for former Cabinet members and distinguished military leaders who had reached the top of our military structure so they could come together and share their interests and remember old times together.

He said to me once: A person really was not your friend unless he really remembered you after he left office. He developed friendships that I think the memories of will last for a long time.

It is a difficult thing for me to think of not having my friend in the Senate dining room with me for years to come. But I want the Senate to know that I think this is one man who contributed a great deal to the friendships of our Senate. Oftentimes he had dinners at his home, at my suggestion, to help bring together some of the Members of the Senate and the House, so we might meet together socially and discuss non-business subjects and get to know one another better.

I am hopeful that the District will remember that he was a member of the board that controlled the District of Columbia before the District became independent and elected its own Mayor. Marshall served on the Opera Board at the Kennedy Center and he served on the Boards of both Georgetown and George Washington Universities. He was proud to call himself a Mason.

He had a collection of rare manuscripts and books. I will be very interested to see what happens to them. He had signatures he collected of almost every well-known politician, President, and Cabinet officer in the history of the United States.

He obviously had a very large Lincoln collection, for he was a great admirer of Lincoln. Since I have been Chairman, when one enters the anteroom of the Senate Appropriations Committee, they will see a bust of Lincoln—it is really a reproduction of a bust of Lincoln that Mr. Coyne gave me—so people might understand the importance of Lincoln to the process we all are pursuing here; that is, equal justice for all.

I do hope other Members who have known Mr. Coyne will share their knowledge of his activities with us on the floor. But in any event, Madam President, thank you very much for the privilege of addressing the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the Washington Post article from March 17 concerning Mr. Coyne be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 17, 2000]
MARSHALL COYNE DIES AT AGE 89; DEVELOPER
BUILT MADISON HOTEL

Marshall B. Coyne, the Washington developer whose best-known holding was the Madison hotel, which hosted prime ministers and celebrities such as Frank Sinatra, died of complications from a broken hip March 16 at his home in Washington. He was 89.

Mr. Coyne was a New York native who moved to the Washington area in the 1940s. With his late business partner, Charles Rose, he started Roscoe-Ajax Construction Co. and built apartment and office buildings, mostly in the District. They opened the Madison luxury hotel at 15th and M streets NW in 1963, and Mr. Coyne later became the sole owner and proprietor.

Rival hoteliers were skeptical of the Madison's potential, predicting that no one would pay the \$27 daily minimum to stay in a place simply because it offered deep-pile carpets, rosewood paneling and Czech crystal chandeliers. Rooms at the Madison now average \$465 a day.

Mr. Coyne hoped the hotel would rank with Claridge's in London. He said, "We'll start looking at the balance sheet later, after we've built up the kind of clientele we're seeking and after we have the hotel operating at capacity."

He envisioned an attentive staff whose members knew their guests by name and always had a cigarette lighter handy to aid a smoker. In the first year, clients included newspaper heir William Randolph Hearst Jr. and Robert Six, the former president of Continental Airlines Inc.

Notable guests in recent years included the Russian delegations during the 1987 and 1990 summits between the former Soviet Union and the United States.

Because of his clientele, Mr. Coyne maintained a private persona.

"He was not the kind of guy who would stand on the street corner shouting about how he had lunch with the Dalai Lama, which he did a couple of times," said Sheldon S. Cohen, the former IRS commissioner who was a longtime friend and estate trustee.

Another close friend was Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who described Mr. Coyne as "the kind of friend every senator should have. He never talked business. He talked fishing or stamps or books, and often of his trip to Mongolia, because of our mutual interest in China."

Stevens said Mr. Coyne also organized the Ambassadors' Round Table, an informal gathering of potentates who had lunches and dinners at the Madison.

Hotel food, in fact, put Mr. Coyne in the news briefly in 1982, when he was fined \$5,000 for buying Canada geese with the intent to turn them into pate, a violation of the Migratory Bird and Treaty Act. He denied charges that he served the geese at the hotel's Montpelier Restaurant—he said they were for private consumption—but pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

His wealth then was estimated to be \$50 million to \$100 million, and he told The Washington Post that the fine was "like a parking ticket. You pay the \$3 and forget about it."

The Madison, with 353 rooms, is one of about 10 area properties run by Madison Management and Investment Co., which Mr. Coyne had headed since the 1970s. Until last year, he also owned the Shoreham Building at 15th and H streets NW.

He served on the boards of the Kennedy Center, the Center for Strategic and International Studies and Georgetown University. He belonged to Washington Hebrew Congregation. His hobbies included rare books and manuscripts.

His marriages to Sylvia Shefkowitz and Jane Gordon ended in divorce.

His daughters from his first marriage predeceased him, Ellen Coyne Stichman in 1993 and Linda Coyne Fosburg Lloyd in 1996.

Survivors include five grandchildren and a great-granddaughter.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business Friday, March 17, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,728,671,330,064.36 (Five trillion, seven hundred twenty-eight billion, six hundred seventy-one million, three hundred thirty thousand, sixty-four dollars and thirty-six cents).

One year ago, March 17, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,641,695,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred forty-one billion, six hundred ninety-five million).

Five years ago, March 17, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,841,552,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred forty-one billion, five hundred fifty-two million).

Twenty-five years ago, March 17, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$502,644,000,000 (Five hundred two billion, six hundred forty-four million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,226,027,330,064.36 (Five trillion, two hundred twenty-six billion, twenty-seven million, three hundred thirty thousand, sixty-four dollars and thirty-six cents) during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE VERMONT INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN TASK FORCE OFFICE

• Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I congratulate the dedicated Vermonters responsible for the grand opening of the Vermont Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force's new office in downtown Burlington. This new office should build on the success of the Vermont ICAC Task Force to coordinate between local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies from around the region in their efforts to combat the emerging problem of computer crime.

Unfortunately, far too many State and local law enforcement agencies cannot afford the cost of policing against computer crimes themselves. In Vermont, there are few law enforcement officers among the more than 900 serving in our state who have training in investigating computer crimes and analyzing the evidence. Without the necessary educational training, technical support, and coordinated information, our law enforcement officials will be hamstrung in their efforts to crack down on computer crimes against children.

But the Vermont ICAC Task Force is helping our law enforcement officers meet this new challenge in the information age. Through the collaborative

training and public education programs of the ICAC Task Force, Vermont law enforcement officials are able to use the resources of the Department of Justice and the Vermont community to fight cyber-criminals.

I have introduced Federal legislation, the Computer Crime Enforcement Act, S. 1314, to provide the Vermont ICAC Task Force and other Vermont law enforcement agencies with additional resources. My legislation would authorize a \$25 million Department of Justice grant program to help states prevent and prosecute computer crime. Grants under my bill may be used to provide education, training, and enforcement programs for state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors in the rapidly growing field of computer criminal justice.

It is hard for our law enforcement community to keep up with criminals in the computer age. Lawbreakers have integrated highly technical methods with traditional crimes and developed creative new types of crime. They use computers to cross State and national boundaries electronically, creating jurisdictional problems. They also use sophisticated equipment that makes them difficult to trace.

But we Vermonters can prevent, capture and prosecute cyber-criminals by following the model set by the Vermont ICAC Task Force. The Vermont ICAC Task Force has done, and will continue to do, great work to protect Vermont's children from Internet crimes in its new home.

TUNISIA'S 44TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I rise today to commend Tunisia on its 44 years of independence and to congratulate the people of Tunisia on their many successful endeavors.

In 1997, Tunisia and the United States celebrated the bicentennial of the "Treaty of Peace and Friendship." This celebration marked the longest unbroken friendship treaty in the history of the two countries. Throughout our long relationship, the United States and Tunisia have experienced cooperation based upon respect and mutual commitment to freedom, democracy, and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Tunisia has been a leader in promoting stability and peace in Africa and the Middle East. It was the first Arab state to host an Israeli delegation and hold a multilateral meeting promoting peace. In 1996, Tunisia and Israel opened interest sections in each country and established full diplomatic relations.

In addition to supporting peace in the Middle East, Tunisia has made impressive economic strides. The people of Tunisia enjoy a high standard of living, and the country has successfully graduated from development assistance